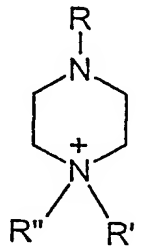
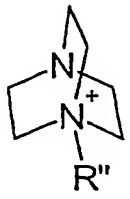
VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

3. Compounds as claimed in ~~claims 1 and~~ claim 2, of formula 1 and 2,



1



2

wherein R is a C_1-C_4 alkyl group, and R' and R'' are independently a (C_1-C_4) alkyl group or a group of formula $[(CH_2)_n]Z$, where n = 3-6 and Z is halogen, hydroxy, (C_1-C_4) alkoxy, p-toluenesulphonyloxy or N_3.

7. The use of the compounds as claimed in ~~claims 1 to 6~~ claim 1 for chromatographic separations utilizing silica-based material.

8. The use of spheres and of silica material in general, treated with the compounds as claimed in ~~claims 1 to 6~~ claim 1, for chiral chromatographic separations.

9. The use of the compounds as claimed in ~~claims 1 to 6~~ claim 1 for coating glass and borosilicate surfaces as used in nanotechnologies for electrophoretic separations of any class of molecules.

11. The use of capillaries treated with the compounds as claimed in ~~claims 1 to 6~~ claim 1 for separations of proteins and peptides, at any value of the pH scale

necessary for optimizing such separations, including capillary electrophoresis using hyphenated techniques.

12. The use of capillaries treated with the compounds as claimed in ~~claims 1 to 6~~ claim 1 for separations of proteins and peptides in both conventional buffers and amphoteric, isoelectric buffers, either acidic or neutral or alkaline.

13. The use of capillaries treated with the compounds as claimed in ~~claims 3 to 6~~ claim 3 for separations of oligonucleotides and DNA fragments, in both conventional buffers and amphoteric, isoelectric buffers, either acidic or neutral or alkaline.

14. The use of capillaries treated with the compounds as claimed in claim 3 ~~to 6~~ for separations of small molecules able to interact with the capillary wall or whose separations might be hampered by the EEO flow of non-conditioned capillaries.

15. The use of capillaries treated with the compounds as claimed in ~~claims 3 and 5~~ claim 3 for chiral separations.